FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1841. [NO. 1243.]

RINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
EDWARD J. HALE.
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ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
re for the first, and thirty cents for each suc
publication. Advertisers are requested to
number of insertions desired, or they will
ued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
tters to the Editor must be post paid.

UBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen Post Office, where selections can be made.
JOHN McRAE.
tteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

FOR SALE.

TY-THREE Shares of the Stock of the pe Fear Navigation Company.
pply to JOS. CARMON.
21, 1841. 42-4w.

MULES FOR SALE.

Likely young MULES for Sale. A bargain ll be given if applied for soon. Apply to
COOK & CO.
23, 1841. 42-tf.

AUCTION.

TUESDAY the 6th April, will be sold on the premises, several FRAME TENEMENTS, the Lot on Hay Mount purchased by the Unit- of P. L. Tillinghast, and forming a portion the U. S. Arsenal; together with two the adjacent Lots.
Houses to be removed in twenty days from sale. Terms cash.
order of the Commandant.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
22 1841. 42t8

RUST SALE
REAL AND PERSONAL
ESTATE

SUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by William R. Carmon, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday April next, the following

OS & IMPROVEMENTS,

County of Cumberland:—
half of 140 acres of Land, on both Little Rockfish, joining the Rockfish Factory.
half of 500 acres near said Factory, West.
acres on both sides of Big Rockfish.
acres on both sides of Rockfish and four
acres on both sides of said creek, the last tract.
acres on both sides of Rockfish, join- upper Saw Mill lands.
acres on both sides of said Creek, the Lands of aforesaid.
acres, near the Lower Mills on Rock-
acres, near the said Mills, being part acres granted to Thomas Purnell.
acres on both sides of Big Rockfish, David's.
acres, joining Colin McRae's and lands, near the Cumberland Factory on Little
acres, joining Jno. McPherson's lines, sides of Rockfish.
but 1300 acres on North side of Big sh, between Jumping Gully and Lumpy Creek.
acres on the West side of Cape Fear joining Carver and others.
on Wednesday the 21st April, at 12 o'clock, residence of W. R. Carmon, on the Wilmington road—
Negro Slaves, two Wagons and four les, one Cart and three Horses, and his stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a set of Blacksmith's Tools and a set of Carpenter's Tools, a quantity of Corn and Forage, &c. &c.
rms liberal and made known at the Sale.
JOS. CARSON, *Trustee.*
ch 23 1841. 42ts

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

POCKET BOOK, containing valuable papers, was found in the road near Fayetteville, a few ago. The owner can obtain it by describing, paying for this advertisement. Call at this Of-
March 24, 1841. 42tf

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, known for many years as the Plantation where con now, the other known as the Williams' Bridge ce. The former tract contains about TWO USAND ACRES, the most of which is good n, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all ood repair, water good, and the situation desira- for health. The latter tract contains about TWELVE UNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a con- rable portion of which is Low Grounds of the quality. The buildings are comfortable, among ch is a new Store House and an excellent stand business. Independent of the advantages of the d and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River. ich yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep er. I will sell one or both on terms correspond- with the times. A part of the purchase money to be required in advance.
JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County, March 22, 1841. 42-4m

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by examination you may discover a small scar on under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said was raised in Cumberland county N. C., and taken by his young master to Bowndes county and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above ward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.
GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' Ferry, Washington county, Miss. 7tf
July 4, 1840.

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

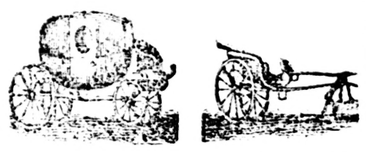
WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.
E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf
My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—
6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.
Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.
All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.
☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
FAYETTEVILLE, March 12, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME

$60,000!!!

$30,000!! $15,000!

AND SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS, MAKING MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS No. TWO, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C., on Saturday, April 17th, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Grand Prizes.

1	Prize of	$60,000
1	Prize of	30,000
1	Prize of	15,000
1	Prize of	10,000
1	Prize of	8,000
1	Prize of	7,000
1	Prize of	6,000
1	Prize of	5,000
1	Prize of	4,000
1	Prize of	2,500
1	Prize of	2,311
4	Prizes of	2,000
5	Prizes of	1,750
10	Prizes of	1,500
10	Prizes of	1,250
50	Prizes of	1,000

50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 300, 100 of 250, 170 of 200, 124 of 150, 124 of 100, &c.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

TICKETS $20,—HALVES $10,—QUARTERS $5,—EIGHTHS $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Whole Tickets		$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Half ditto	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Quarter ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Eighth ditto	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages, in the above Brilliant Scheme, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over, an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address
D. S. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
[41-3w-pd] Washington City, D. C.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Among which are:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine) Lish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.
December 29, 1840. 30-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 28tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.
J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.
JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf
Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.
C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—
2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 hhds. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,
Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.
E. LOVE.
Richmond County, Feb. 19, 1841. 38-tspd

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

William Yarbrough vs. Jeremiah Shepperd.

Original Attachment, levied on one hundred and eleven acres of Land, lying on the West side of Big Mountain Creek, on the Three Mile Branch, adjoining the lands of Auzey Pankey and others, as the property of Jeremiah Shepperd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That notice be given by public advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him on this attachment.
Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Rockingham, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1841.
G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[40] [Pr. adv. $3 15.]

Blanks for sale at this Office.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,
Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf
P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.
C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.
D. D. KEELYN & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the
TAILORING BUSINESS
In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.
February 25, 1841. 39tf

SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 88 acres, lying on both sides of the Camden Road, and on both sides of the Factory Road, just three miles from the Town House in Fayetteville. There are a number of fine Springs on the land, and several good situations for building. The terms will be liberal, and the tract will be sold in several lots, if desired.
Also, the House and Lot, corner of Winslow and Franklin Streets, in Fayetteville.
THOMAS GRIMES.
March 1, 1841. 39tf

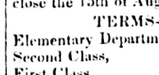
FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—
Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

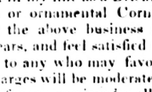
FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.
Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.
The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf



IMPORTED
FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyœna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.
Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.
Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.
JOHN BLACK.
Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

MINERAL SPRING
ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.
The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months,) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.
H. McLAURIN.
January 15, 1841. 33tf

"I'LL TRY, SIR;"

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.

On the 25th of July, 1814, the bloody battle of Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane took place near the banks of the Niagara. It was six o'clock, and a sultry evening, when the British forces under Gen. Drummond advanced to meet the American columns; and a more deadly contest never raged on the soil of our beloved country than that which then commenced; the roar of the neighboring cataract lost itself in the booming of the cannon—the voices of many waters and the voices of battle sang *huss* together—and the dead slept in sweet forgetfulness upon the moonlit hill. The first brigade under Gen. Scott, with Towson's artillery and a body of cavalry, sustained the attack of the British army for an hour unaided. Gen. Ripley with fresh troops now arrived, and relieved General Scott, while the latter, with his exhausted brigade, formed a reserve in the rear. The British artillery had taken post on an eminence at the head of Lundy's Lane, and were pouring forth a most deadly fire on the Americans. General Brown, the commander of the American forces, seeing the terrible havoc made by the enemy's cannon, concluded that it was necessary to dislodge them or retreat. It was a dreadful duty. The troops that were to march up Lundy's Lane might well say their prayers and make their wills before moving. It was certain death to every second man of the forlorn hope.—As the commanding General rode along the foot of the hill, in thoughtful mood, he saw the brave Col. Miller advancing at the head of his newly-raised regiment for further orders. He rode up to him. "Will you advance and capture that battery?" said the General. "I will try sir," said the modest Colonel. The General rode on, and the regiment gallantly wheeled and moved up Lundy's Lane. At every rod the artillery on the height sent its messengers of death through the dense column; but still there was no flinching. The voice of the noble Miller, as he waved his sword before the bloody gap, was heard uttering the short and expressive orders, "Steady men—close ranks—march!" Around him, the flower of his regiment fell like the withered leaves of autumn; but he heeded not his loss; he was ordered to take the battery on the hill, and he intended to do it. He advanced, therefore, coolly and steadily to his object. Amidst a tremendous blaze of artillery, and at the point of the bayonet he carried the height. It was a gallant deed. I have never heard of its equal except at the seige of San Sebastian. It was superior in temerity to Bonaparte's attack upon Little Gibraltar, at Toulon, because Miller had no covering for his troops in case of a retreat. It was a dead march to glory; yea, at every step the rear rank trod upon the dead and the dying; and the groans of suffering humanity mingled in with the hoarse rattle of the drum. When the conqueror, with his remnant of a regiment, trod upon the heights at the head of Lundy's Lane, and turned the cannon upon the astonished enemy, a death struggle ensued between the American and British armies. "These guns will decide the battle; they must be regained, or the army of Britain will be cut to pieces, and, if regained, the Americans will be conquered." Such were the thoughts of each General.—Now came the iron gripe of war. A terrible conflict raged upon the height; and, when the morning sun arose upon Bridgewater, 1,600 soldiers, friends and foes, lay sleeping in gory death upon the hill side in Lundy's Lane. Surely, the battle of Bridgewater will never be forgotten by the patriot, the historian, or the poet; and, while the laurels of a Scott and a Ripley are green and unfading, let us not forget that the gallant Miller is alive, and that his country owes him a debt of gratitude which she can never repay. She, however, can say with her children when asked to aid him, as the hero said at Bridgewater to his commander when called upon to render him service, "I will try, sir." LET HER TRY, for the sake of her honor; and may the day never dawn when the hero of Lundy's Lane shall be forgotten by an American citizen. We glory in the services of the brave. May the laurel circle the victor's brow in life, and at last hang upon a broken column over a deathless tomb! Reader, the hero of Lunny's Lane is beside you! D.

SPEECH OF MR. STANLY OF N. C.
On the General Appropriation Bill.

We extract from this able Speech, the latter half containing Mr. Stanly's strictures on Nullification, South Carolina, and her politicians.

I regard this proposed system of direct taxation as anti-republican, and calculated to be oppressive to the People. I have not time to discuss the horrors of such a system fully, nor do I think it necessary. To mention it is enough to ensure its condemnation. No respectable portion of the American Congress can be so lost to all reason as to attempt to adopt the plan of direct taxation. We never will, I hope, lose sight of the path marked out for us by the framers of our Government—the path trodden in this respect by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson. We will never leave a well-tried and beautiful system, under which we have flourished so wonderfully, to try the experiments of a few hair-brained, Hotspur politicians.

I not only object to this mad scheme on account of its impracticability, but because I fear the advocates of it themselves expect no great good from it. They do not seem anxious to promote the prosperity of the whole country, but they exhibit feelings of embittered opposition to the Union. Mr. Woodbury recommended this plan as one which was "defensible," as he said; and the country has said it was opposed to the "grindstone" measures—the Sub-Treasury and direct taxation.

This system is revolting to the feelings of an American citizen. It never can be effectually carried out, unless by an armed force. The thought is worse than ridiculous, that this Government, instead of the present mode, which exempts all from taxation who do not choose to buy imported articles, should create hundreds of thousands of tax collectors, who would invade the sanctity of private life, intrude into every man's house, take an inventory of all his goods and chattels, his household furniture, take an account of his hogs, his cattle, his corn and wheat, and collect a tax on them, to pay their own salaries, to put money in the keeping of sub-treasurers, or in locofoco pet banks, to be used for electioneering purposes. It can never meet the sanction of a free people. They will never allow federal taxgatherers, the instruments of Executive power, to examine, at their arbitrary discretion, into their domestic affairs. To carry out the power, the officer must be invested with the right to search the houses of the People. They must have power to compel submission to their authority—the invaluable privilege of trial by jury could not be preserved under such a state of things. The advocates of this scheme had better wait until the People sanction the "plan" recommended to our consideration by Mr. Van Buren, of organizing an army of two hundred thousand men.

Sir, if Aaron's hand was stretched out over this land, over the streams, over the rivers, and over the ponds, and brought upon us the plague of frogs, we should not be more sorely afflicted than by this monstrous system of direct taxation.

And now, sir, I wish to examine a little the peculiar "opinions" of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) and his clique, who advocate a system of direct taxation in opposition to laying duties upon imports. That I may not be misunderstood, Mr. Chairman, I wish to repeat, that, in examining, as I intend to do, with freedom, the opinions of the gentleman from South Carolina, I do not intend to use personalities. I wish to discuss doctrines, and doctrines alone.

I shall contend, Mr. Chairman, that the issue before the American People is a system of imposts, of duties on imported articles, with our present Union, on the one side, and a system of direct taxation, with disunion, on the other.

[Here Mr. Rhett asked Mr. Stanly to inform him who had advocated disunion in connexion with direct taxation.]

Mr. Stanly said, if the gentleman will be patient I will show him. If I do not satisfy him, I think I can satisfy the House of the correctness of what I say. And to be short, I would say to the gentleman, in perfect candor, as Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man." I think I can show that not only the gentleman himself, but some of his friends who approve of direct taxation are also avowing doctrines calculated to cool the attachment which now exists for our Union.

I will furnish what I deem the proofs of what I have said. I will not charge upon gentlemen, wantonly, the desire of dissolving the Union, but I do charge them with cherishing and endeavoring to propagate opinions which must inevitably lead to disunion if they receive favor from any respectable portion of the country.

I was a good deal amused, Mr. Chairman, by reading, in the early part of this session, a correspondence between a distinguished Senator, (Mr. Webster,) and the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett.) The gentleman will allow me to say, a correspondence conducted and published with a considerable flourish on his part. It seems, if I understood the matter rightly, that the gentleman from South Carolina denied that he ever avowed a wish to bring "the North to the grindstone." Now, sir, I think the gentleman has avowed the wish, or he has threatened to do so.

Mr. Rhett asked Mr. S. when such a wish or threat had ever been made by him?

Mr. Stanly said, I will read to the gentleman some of his own language.

I hold in my hand, sir, a pamphlet entitled "The Querist," in which the writer takes the same view of the language of the gentleman as that taken by myself. He says "Mr. R. B. Rhett, a South Carolina Member of Congress, has, it appears, buckled on his armor—denounces the tariff as unconstitutional—insists on a total modification of it—a recourse to direct taxes—and threatens us with his all-powerful 'sword' if we do not obey his mandates. When he has stated his decree, he asks his constituents, in the event of our non-compliance:"

Now, sir, here are the words of the honorable member, to which I call his attention:

"Will you *submit?* If you do, the question is sealed up to you and your posterity forever. *The principle will have passed into the Constitution*, and to the General Government belongs the power of *regulating the industry and controlling the productions of the whole Union.* The struggle of '33 will have been in vain—a bitter laughing mockery to point the slow moving finger of scorn to your fatal defeat at last. *Will you submit?* I see your answer in your kindling countenances—I hear it in the echo from the past, still beating on the public ear. —WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. THE ALTERNATIVES *are before them; direct taxation or an equal ad valorem duty! There is yet another alternative* which we will leave it to them to present—THE SWORD. Choose ye, for we are too weak in the councils of the Confederacy to choose, but we are not too weak to do all that man can do in maintaining the worst of these alternatives!"

This language, I think, is extracted from a circular issued by the gentleman to his constituents during the last Congress.

Mr. Rhett said it was an extract from an oration made on the Fourth of July to a portion of his constituents.

Mr. Stanly said, then, sir, it is but another item of evidence to support my charge. If I had known, however, that it was "a Fourth of July speech," I should have thought there was some excuse for it. I see now, sir, what was meant by "kindling countenances." I had a copy of the gentleman's circular, Mr. Chairman, but I misplaced it. It was a copy which he honored me by sending to me. I think, sir, I placed it away with a bushel of abolition papers which I had occasion to use during our late glorious campaign. I thought they were papers of a like character, and ought to go in company. If I had it, I could furnish stronger evidence than I have yet adduced.

But, sir, what language this is from an American

statesman! "Will you submit?"—will you submit!" and "*we will not submit.*" "The alternatives are before them—direct taxation, or an equal ad valorem duty. There is yet another alternative, which we will leave it to them to present—*the sword.*" Mark you, sir, it is not "a grindstone." Oh, no!" But it is "the sword." A direct taxation "grindstone."

But, sir, I should like the gentlemen to tell us what they mean by saying they will not "submit." What do they intend to do, if Congress is not intimidated by such threats?

Mr. Rhett said he appealed to Mr. Stanly as a Carolinian, to state what he would do if Congress passed an unconstitutional law which was unequal and unjust in its operations? Would he "submit?"

Mr. Stanly said, Mr. Chairman, I know this word "submit" is rather unwelcome to Whig ears in modern days. I do not fancy the word. But, sir, let me tell the gentleman to make no appeals to me as "a Carolinian." I do not answer to that name. If he appeals to me as a *North Carolinian*, I will give him an attentive ear.

I have no hesitation in answering the gentleman. Sir, if Congress should pass a law I deem unconstitutional, it would be my duty to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court upon it. If that court pronounced the law constitutional, I should most cheerfully submit. I should do as States have hitherto done in like cases. I should hold myself unworthy a seat on this floor if I impudently endeavored to excite civil war because my opinion upon a constitutional question was overruled by a majority of Congress and by the Supreme Court of the United States.*

Mr. Chairman, it would consume too much time to examine at length all the opinions of the gentleman from South Carolina. His well-known and often-avowed hostility to the North makes me suspicious of his direct taxation notions. And I think, sir, whoever will read the speech of that gentleman delivered in this House on the Independent Treasury bill, on the 22d day of June, 1840, will have ample evidence of his desire to bring the North to the grindstone. In that speech, which is before me, the gentleman says, "Indirect taxation—that is, laying the taxes on foreign articles when imported into the country—is an admirable expedient for a despotism."

Speaking of the People, the gentleman says: "To judge of the taxes they pay, they must see and understand that they pay them; and to supervise the expenditure of them with the keen jealousy their liberties require, they should be *conscious* of the exact burdens they impose." He wished to make the People *feel* what they pay—to make them *conscious*. The gentleman says the argument that, by indirect taxation, the People do not see the tax collector, "is a flat and flagrant insult to the People." I submit to the gentleman if he is not liable to be accused of arrogance when he says the People cannot know what taxes they now pay? What prevents others from ascertaining all that he has discovered? The gentleman speaks of this system recommended to us by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, as I have shown, as a system absurd and anti-republican;" and it is in connection with this denunciation that the gentleman names Northern manufacturers. He says:

"Now, if our system of indirect taxation, by laying duties on imports, did not exist, the arm of the Government could not be used, by taxes on importations, to sustain their interests at the expense of the People, who form a majority of mankind; and the manufacturers, in common with all other producers would be interested in correcting the evils of the banking system. As matters now stand, they are its allies, and the People are *oppressed by both*—first from an inflated currency by the banks, and then by taxation, at the instance of the manufacturers, by which it is sustained. The object of the manufacturers is to exempt themselves from the evils of an inflated currency, and to indemnify themselves by high prices, exacted from the People for the increased prices in the process of manufacturing occasioned by the banks. The People are *plundered* by both."

Again, the gentleman says: "Formerly men plundered by open violence. It is now better done by quiet legislation." I might quote page after page from the gentleman's speeches to sustain the charge I have made.

I submit it to any impartial mind, if the opinions of the gentleman are to be relied upon, are we not *splendered* by the North? Is it not our duty to bring "splendered" to the grindstone? Are not such sentiments calculated to produce feelings of alienation in different parts of the country?

In a speech which the gentleman made in this House on the 21st of January last, he gives utterance to opinions which I deem highly censurable.

According to his habit, he deals largely in general assertions, without condescending to furnish proofs.

The gentleman says: "Mr. Chairman, it does appear to me that it is only necessary for Southern enterprise and industry to find a profitable market for our staples, and it is immediately struck at by this Government."

Now, sir, why did not the gentleman tell us who struck at the Southern markets? Have not Southern gentlemen rather taken the lead upon this question? Has not my honorable friend from South Carolina (Mr. Pickens) sworn by his able advocacy of this measure, that a duty upon silks and wines is calculated to benefit the South? I congratulate that gentleman that he has disregarded the painful clamor by which we are all hoarse, to be assisted for our support of this measure also. It will became him to take the lead in this matter. It will became him whose gallantry resisted and overcame the attempts made by one who ought himself to be invincible in South Carolina, to put him down. I hope the country will again have the benefit of the services of the gentleman from South Carolina in public life. His liberal sentiments and statesmanlike views are especially valuable, coming from his State. I trust, sir, he will never be induced to follow the ridiculous dogmas of certain South Carolina politicians; that he will never give up to a party what was meant for mankind.

* Since the delivery of this speech, I have met with a copy of the "Journal of the South Carolina Convention, in March, 1833," published in Charleston in that year, from which I select the following extract from a speech of Mr. "R. Barnwell Smith," *now* R. Barnwell Rhett:

"Mr. President, I have one more objection to urge against this report. It is not an objection to an error in principle, but in profession. In the first column, I find the following words: "*Ardently attached to the union of these States*, the people of South Carolina were still more devoted to the rights of the States." Sir, is this profession plainly and simply true? If it is, let it stand. Since your attachment might be suspected, accumulate epithets to your professions. Ask the gentlemen upon this floor whether they can lay their hands upon their hearts and say that they are ardently attached to the union of these States." Why, have we not for the last seven years been declaiming against this union as inflicting upon us oppression, and poverty, and desolation? And have we not proved it, triumphantly proved it, and throughout the wide South made common the high complaints that these States of this Confederacy, by a policy as destructive as it was unprincipled, were practically colonized to the other sections of the Union. 'Ardently attached to the union of these States!' Where, then, is your talk about your Constitution and the rights it guaranties! You have more than once declared that the Constitution was annihilated, and annihilated under the form of these States. Is it now nothing—and the Union every thing without it? A consolidated despotism, by virtue of this union, is erected upon the ruins of the Constitution, over Carolina, yet we are 'ardently attached to the union of these States!'—Sir, let others think as they may, and act as they may, I pretend not to judge of their feelings or opinions, but I cannot falter with conscience, or play the hypocrite. Nor can Carolina, consistently with her honor or her truth, dissemble as to her true situation. I boldly declare it, (and I believe that I express the feelings of the freemen I represent,) under the Government as administered I have no ardent attachment to the union of these States.' Once, indeed, my pulse beat high for this union. But the days of my boyhood have passed away, and the bitterest fruit which the experience of manhood has brought me has been the knowledge of my true situation as a citizen of this Confederacy. What has this union left to us! It has usurped the rights and trampled on the independence of our native country," &c. &c.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) tells us that we of the South have borne discriminating duties for thirty years, for the benefit of the Northern States; and he says, "We must bear more, and bear it forever; yield up the principle of protection, and once more lie at the mercy of a majority in Congress—the prosperity of whose constituents, in their opinion, rises exactly in proportion to our oppression." Strange "oppression," under which we have groaned so long, when every one acquainted with the history of the country knows that these protective tariffs were first passed by Southern statesmen, and South Carolina had her part, and a creditable part in it. But I will not go into this now.

The gentleman from South Carolina concluded his speech by reading two resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of his State, which I will read, with the concluding remarks of the honorable gentleman:

"*Resolved*, That the power given to Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, and imposts, does not authorize Congress to collect money excepting for revenue; and that a tariff to protect the industry of one portion of the community, at the expense of the other, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States; *and, when such a case occurs, the several States will decide for themselves the mode and measure of redress.*

"*Resolved*, That the people of this State have cause to congratulate themselves that the party feuds, which lately weakened the vigor of its councils, have happily ceased; and that South Carolina now presents to the *enemies of her policy and peace* an undivided front; and is prepared, as she is resolved, to repel by proper means every aggression upon her rights, as a sovereign republic, the instant that aggression is attempted."

"Sir, there is no misunderstanding these resolutions, although they may be disregarded, but be assured of one thing: *word for word—in spirit and in form*—will they be redeemed and enforced by that free and gallant people. It is not for me to anticipate their course, in an emergency which endangers their liberties, or appeals to their honor. They will be true to both; neither dismayed by the frowns of power, *nor duped by the faithlessness of unprincipled cupidity.*"

I have seen the report of the Legislature of South Carolina, with the resolutions, two of which the gentleman modestly referred to—a report ordered to be printed here without being read, or the contents being known. It is a report altogether unworthy the Legislature of South Carolina. It is the most insolent report (if a report of a Legislature can be insolent) ever presented to Congress. And, sir, if I had been in my seat when this report was presented to the House, I should have objected to the reception of it. It should have been treated as abolition petitions are treated—rejected without being read or referred.

Look, sir, at the threatening language, "and when such a case occurs, the several States will decide for themselves the mode and measure of redress." Yet, sir, the sovereign Legislature of South Carolina evinced some little of that virtue, prudence, in this resolution. I remember during the debate in the Legislature of that State, when some lawless member wished to say that "nullification" was the proper redress—but not so. The Legislature refused to say that nullification was a proper remedy. I commend their discretion; though I think it would have been more ridiculous" to have declared their remedy. But the report tells us that "South Carolina presents to the enemies of her policy and peace an undivided front," &c. &c. Who are the enemies of her "policy and peace?" Does any one doubt that all the States present the same "undivided front" to their enemies? What is the cause of all this boisterous blustering? Is the Union to be dissolved because we do not adopt the "policy" of S. Carolina? Are we to be turned adrift from South Carolina, to lose the honor of connecting our destiny with hers, unless we declare war against all banks and manufactures, and resort to a system of direct taxation, and continue the Sub-Treasury as the law of the land?

Is Congress inimical to her "policy and peace," if the distribution bill is passed? Will she resort to her "measure of redress" if a United States Bank should be chartered? Are we to be brought to the "grindstone" or the "sword," if we do not constitute the South Carolina "peculiar position" members our dictators? And hear, sir, the concluding words of the gentleman which I have just now read: "Word for word," he tells us, "in spirit and in form, will they be redeemed and enforced by that free and gallant people!" I would appeal to the gentleman, is this proper and decorous language for a member of the House of Representatives? One of two things must be the consequence—either to treat this childish bullying with contempt—I do not mean to be personally disrespectful to the gentleman—or to retaliate, as may be proper for our own dignity, and the rights of our constituents.

I have spoken, Mr. Chairman, in terms of censure of the report of the South Carolina Legislature. I think I had a right to do so. If the Legislature had thought proper to pass her resolutions for the benefit of her own people or the instruction of her Representatives, I should have regarded them with feelings of pity and sorrow. But this report and resolutions were ordered by the Legislature to be submitted to us. They have been printed by order of this House. I do not intend to speak disrespectfully of the State of South Carolina, or the people of the State. The glory of her distinguished sons, in war and in peace, I regard with enthusiastic pride. Their reputation is the property of the country. Her citizens may be misled. I believe they are. That they are, as a people, as high-minded, as brave, as patriotic, as any other people, I certainly shall not deny; but that they possess any "peculiar" virtues which make them superior to citizens of other States, no one I hope will render himself ridiculous by asserting, unless it should be some of those who framed this report.

I confine my remarks to this *insolent* report. I will call the attention of the House to a part of it.

The first page of the report refers to "the strange delusion which has distracted so many of the Southern States, and led them to unite and make common cause with parties whose avowed principles are at war with the best interests of the South." Here, sir, is a modest charge that Southern States are allied to abolitionists!

I will read a part of the tenth page of the report: and I appeal to every Southern man, to every American heart, in this House, to say if this language is not as insulting to this House as it is derogatory to the Legislature who used it.

"Your committee unite with the Executive in amazement at that delusion which could induce any Southern State to abandon an Administration which adhered most faithfully to the doctrines which they have struggled to maintain since 1800, and hazard their interest by coalescing with a party to which are allied the federalists and abolitionists, the advocates of a national bank, and the persevering solicitors of a tariff for protection; and while we rejoice to find ourselves associated on the one side with Virginia, the very nursery of democracy and State rights, and on the other by our own offspring, the enlightened people of Alabama, we feel no unkindness towards our immediate neighbors, and are confident, relying on their general good sense and right feelings, that the moment the development of the true character of the combined and allied opponents of democracy is exposed, they will promptly and cheerfully unite once more with us in sustaining a common cause, with a sincerity and zeal worthy of their elevated character and their devotion to the rights and interests of the South. And your committee concur with his excellency in the belief that the people of every section of the Union, firm in their principles, and resolved in their purposes, will once more rally in the great cause of democracy, and reinstate in office its original and unwavering disciples.

"That the late election of President of the United States was corrupt and indecent, wholly unworthy of a sober and discreet Public, and calculated to degrade our country in the eyes of the world, observation and rumor, too well founded, it is believed, induce us to lament. The resort to silly pageantries, ridiculous emblems, and vulgar dissipation, was an insult upon the dignity of freemen, and could only proceed from an utter contempt of their intelligence, and a readiness to degrade them to the level of the servile populace of transatlantic monarchies. That funds to a vast amount were lavished was palpable. And when it is recollected that the prize to be gained by opposition was the control of the revenues of the Union; the resuscitation of an expiring monopoly institution, whose stock is so largely owned abroad; and, above all, the delusive hope that there was a magic in change that would relieve men from the losses of improvidence or misfortune, there is great reason to conclude that the elective franchise was polluted by most extensive bribery and corruption."

The fourth and fifth resolutions accompanying this report are highly laudatory of Martin Van Buren, "his principles and policy," and of the "steady and *consistent* adherence of her Senator, John C. Calhoun, to the well-known, avowed, and mature principles of the State!"

Yes, sir, while Martin Van Buren is lauded, he who supported the Missouri restriction, who gloried in "serving under the chief" who had the force bill passed; he who sustained the proclamation and advocated the bill of abominations; while he is bespattered with praise, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi are denounced as allies of federalists and abolitionists!! Yes, sir, reviled by this report, accused of coalescing with abolitionists and federalists, and the advocates of a tariff for protection; accused of being influenced in their recent elections by the money power! Was ever insolence equal to this: "And while we rejoice to find ourselves associated on the one side with Virginia, the very nursery of democracy and State rights, and on the other by our own offspring, the enlightened People of Alabama, *we feel no unkindness towards our immediate neighbors*," &c.

Virginia and Alabama ought to be very grateful for this compliment, but North Carolina and Georgia are totally, irrevocably lost to all sense of gratitude if they are not overwhelmed with this magnanimous condescension! To hear that the "sovereign" legislators in South Carolina "feel no unkindness towards their immediate neighbors," is well calculated to arouse feelings of lasting admiration for such an extraordinary exertion of chivalrous benevolence! We, then, at least, her "immediate neighbors," will not be brought by this terrific power, either to the "grindstone" or the "sword." We ought to have a day of thanksgiving for our deliverance!

I am at no loss, Mr. Chairman, to account for the feelings which actuated those who adopt the sentiments of that report. They spring from the disappointed ambition of the "consistent" Senator to whom I just now referred. It may be out of order to mention names; I will therefore describe him as the Senator who is eternally seeing sea-serpents in legislation. If he had been a Cape Cod fisherman, he would have done nothing but chase sea-serpents. If it is proposed to lay duties on luxuries, he sees a "protective tariff" coming. If it is proposed to prevent frauds on the revenue, by any modification of the tariff, he sees a monster bank, or a great system of extravagant internal improvements, lurking in the proposition.

I speak with great regret of this distinguished man. He once had a large portion of my admiration. Many gallant spirits, in my own State, were devotedly attached to him. Yes, sir, even after he saw, or thought he saw, that the Sub-Treasury scheme was the only republican plan of taking care of the public money. He professed to despise Martin Van Buren; he had uniformly spoken of him in terms of unmingled contempt; he had compared him to the fox and the weasel, the meanest animals of the tribe.

But when it was seen that the Administration began to countenance the fanciful measures of locofocoism and direct taxation, and that the remarkable individual to whom I have referred had departed from his lofty position, and had united himself with the spoilers, the confidence of the State-rights patriots in North Carolina was shaken—it was lost. They did not bow in slavish obeisance to the man; they had regarded him as the defender of the South, the guardian of her interests and honor; they admired him as the advocate of great principles; but when they saw him bow down to the footstool of power, when he had at last yielded—

"Yielded with coy submission, modest pride,
And sweet, reluctant, amorous delay,"—

they could no more, with self-respect, entertain feelings of admiration for him. It was melancholy to see him, as I did, in social, cordial intercourse with Blair and Kendall and other kitchen pets; yes, playing is good fellow to the great humbugger who was decidedly first in favor with the last Administration.

When I view him, "fallen from his high estate," I feel the sincerest sorrow.

But does it not come with a good grace, from the admirers of his consistency, to tell the people of N. Carolina that they are in alliance with federalists and abolitionists?

I confess, Mr. Chairman, I do feel some "sensitiveness," as my friend from Virginia said, when I hear North Carolina referred to with disrespect. There is some excuse for this sensibility. We know it is the invariable usage of many persons from Virginia and South Carolina to speak contemptuously of the old North State. We have seen it on this floor; we see it in the public prints; we see it sometimes in the Senate—yes, sir, even in the Senate. I have read a *severe* speech made in that body not long since, and it furnishes additional evidence that those who are fond of vilifying North Carolina have probably spent much of their lives in company with cube-heads, who are ragged, dirty, brawling, brow-beating monsters, six feet high, whose vocation is rooting, drinking, fighting, and terrifying every peaceable man in the community."

I have seen it stated by one who said he had passed through the State, through the turpentine region on a railroad, that he had seen "the best part of the State!" Why, sir, the man who travels through the State on a railroad, and thinks he sees in the turpentine region the best parts of the State, is as well qualified to judge of the character of the productions and the soil of North Carolina as a mole, in these Capitol grounds, is to judge of the architectural beauties of this Hall.

[Mr. Stanly made some other remarks in reply to the speech referred to, which he thinks, upon reflection, did not deserve the notice he bestowed upon it.]

But, sir, to pass from smaller matters, I repeat, it is a common thing to hear North Carolina derided. My friend from Virginia spoke of her as a freed "apprentice." She may have been once in the condition of an apprentice to her proud sister Virginia; but, sir, in those days, the indentures were given to master workmen, like Washington, Henry, and Madison. Virginia may have some such men in her borders now; at all events, she keeps them at home. The indentures of North Carolina are now cancelled. She is free and independent. She has shaken off the miserable abstractions which have so long kept down her energies.

I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, to cast a slur upon the venerable Commonwealth of Virginia. No lover of liberty, no admirer of true greatness, no patriot can hear her name without feelings of admiration. She is the mother of heroes and sages. There are honorable men from Virginia on this floor with whom I am proud to associate, politically and personally. But, sir, I do maintain that many of her sons, satisfying themselves with vainglorious boasting of her former renown, have altogether overlooked her present lamentable condition. In idolizing Mr. Jefferson, and venerating his dogmas as true as holy writ, they seem to have entertained the opinion that a Virginian born was of course superior to all the rest of the world. I have seen several specimens of these butterfly statesmen, who have come into North Carolina. They came with a full share of Jeffersonian doctrines, with a thorough understanding, as they think, of the '98 and '99 resolutions, about which they are eternally prating, with a little "strict construction and State rights;" and, sir, I have often observed that, when they have come in conflict with the plain sense of our people in North Carolina, at the bar, or in legislative halls, they are, in nine cases out of ten, sadly overcome. And it must be so, while they think that to be a native of Virginia is necessarily to be a statesman by nature. Why, sir, it is melancholy to reflect upon the fact, which I see stated in a paper of the highest character, that there are now in Virginia fifty thousand white adults who cannot read!

Mr. Mallory asked Mr. Stanly how many there were in North Carolina in the same condition?

Mr. Stanly said, sir, I do not know; I have not seen the returns. There are a great many, I fear, sir. But I wish to make the number less. I wish to obtain our share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, that every poor child in the State may be educated; while most of the Virginia politicians are strenuously resisting the distribution of our land money.

I confess, Mr. Chairman, I do feel proud of the present political condition of North Carolina. I think in our recent political contest she sustained an important and highly honorable part. In the dull and piping times of peace, she may have slept; but when she saw the rapid approaches of the Executive towards a despotism, she came forward gallantly to the rescue of the Constitution—to the rescue of liberty. The words of the great novelist, in speaking of the character of his countrymen, may, I hope, without vanity, be applied to North Carolina. "It has often been remarked (he said) of the Scottish character, that it shows most to advantage in adversity, when it seems akin to the native sycamore of her hills, which, scorning to be influenced by the prevailing breeze, shows no weatherside to the storm, but shoots out its branches with equal boldness in every direction—it may be broken, but can never be bended." So stands North Carolina, steadily in the path of duty; true to the Constitution, true to herself, and, therefore, true to the Union. Her sons, instead of dwelling upon the deeds of their ancestors, and resting in the shade of the great actions of others, bear about in their hearts the never-dying recollection of those deeds, and continually endeavor to advance her welfare, and make her, as she is destined to be, one of the first States of this Union. She stands firm, uninfluenced, unswayed, by the boastings and rantings of her "immediate neighbors." She stands between them, like her own Pilot mountain—Mount Ararat among her western hills, a distinguished land-mark in the desert, to which the weary pilgrim who may be lost in clouds of metaphysical sophistries, in the impenetrable bogs of Jeffersonian abstractions and "strict constructions," may turn his eyes with undoubting confidence that in her borders he will find comfort and repose.

Mr. Chairman, I have consumed a great deal more time then I wished or intended. I will bring my remarks to a close as speedily as possible.

I have mentioned, Mr. Chairman, that some others besides the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) appeared to favor direct taxation. The gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Thompson,) if I understood him correctly, found fault with the system of indirect taxation. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Hubbard) said "direct taxation ought not to be denounced;" and, sir, the same gentleman said, in the spirit and manner of the advocates of direct taxation, "the gentleman from New York would have *trouble* if he attempted to enact a tariff law"—a protective tariff I presume he meant. I should be glad to know what the gentleman meant by "trouble."

[Mr. Hubbard was understood to say, if a protective tariff should be fixed upon the Southern country, the People of his State would not submit.

Mr. Stanly asked, what does the gentleman mean by not submitting?

Mr. Hubbard said he meant resistance by any means, by force.]

Mr. Stanly said I expected to hear the gentleman say so, it furnishes additional evidence that a spirit of disunion animates these advocates of direct taxation. The gentleman also said, if I understood him, that "the People of the new States would not submit to distribution." Let me ask the gentleman what he will say if New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were to say, or either of them, that they would not *submit* to pre-emption laws? If New York should tell us she would not submit to a United States Bank? What is to be the character of our legislation if remarks of this kind are indulged in?

I wish to notice but one remark more of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett.) He told us he felt it to be peculiarly his duty, coming from South Carolina, to resist the proposition to tax wines and silks. One would suppose, from the gentleman's manner of treating the subject, that the people of his district and State consumed more wines and silks than the people of all the other States together. I understand that gentleman has not more than a thousand voters in his district.

[Mr. Rhett was understood to say about fifteen hundred.]

Well, sir, fifteen hundred. Why, sir, my district gives about six thousand, and there are several others in my State which give a much larger vote. And I have the vanity to suppose, sir, that my constituents make as much use of silks and wines as the constituents of the gentleman from South Carolina. I believe also, sir, that they have as much good sense, and can as readily perceive when they are oppressed, as the South Carolina people.

It is really ridiculous, sir, to hear gentlemen from that State speak so feelingly of their "oppressions" by these "plundering" tariff laws. Why, sir, the district of my friend from Illinois (Mr. Stuart) gives nearly 80,000 votes! Yes, a single district. These hardy people in Illinois, although they are able and willing to encounter danger and hardships, still they know the comforts of luxuries; they clothe their wives and daughters in silks. They know what wine is. Now, sir, compare this *District* with the *State* of South Carolina.* I have ascertained, by applying at the State Department, that the total number of white males over 21 years is 53,705"—fifty-three thousand seven hundred and five, in the whole State! North Carolina gave more than 80,000 votes for President last November. Ohio gave more than one hundred and seventy thousand votes at the last election. Does the gentleman believe South Carolina consumes more luxuries than all these Buckeyes? Why, sir, I know they have a reasonable attachment for "hard cider," but they love good wine, and they drink it, and their wives and daughters, as well as ladies elsewhere, deck themselves in silks. Does not the gentleman suppose that Pennsylvania, with more than two hundred and eighty thousand votes, consumes her share of these luxuries? I beg the gentleman to think of the glorious Empire State—of New York, with her four hundred and thirty-eight thousand voters—with a population of more than two million three hundred thousand; does he not think they consume some luxuries? I know something of New York. I never hear her name without emotions of pleasure. I was there last year, sir, and saw her people assembled together, twenty and thirty thousand at a time. I heard the welkin ring with their shouts as the glad tidings of victory came in from North Carolina. I gazed with admiration and pride at her magnificent public works, and while borne along, as if by magic, through her rich valleys and fruitful hills, I felt at home; her territory was part of my country, her citizens were brothers; we were all struggling together, with one mind and one spirit, in resisting the encroachments of power. While I gazed in wonder and astonishment at the majestic cataract on her northern border—a scene which Nature seems to have made for her own gratification—even this was insignificant in comparison with the moral Niagara of a noble people like hers, casting aside all attachment for her degenerate son, and gallantly coming to the rescue of the country. It is not only a glorious country, but it is inhabited by a noble race of men—men of strong arms and stout hearts. Sir, I wish the gentleman from South Carolina would visit that country. He ought to go there, and see what industry and enlightened public spirit can do in a wilderness. Look at her charitable institutions, her asylums for the deaf and dumb, for the blind; her common schools. He will see the difference between a people, a working people, guided by the lessons of experience and common sense, and one whose leaders are eternally in chase of sea-serpents and jack o'lanthorns in politics.

Instead of finding a nation of "plunderers," as he and the South Carolina clique seem to regard our Northern people, he will find an educated, hospitable, brave, and intelligent population. Yes, sir, they have been "plunderers" once; they may be again, if honor requires it; they are ready and able to "plunder" a British army, if our soil should be invaded. I wish the gentleman would go there, and look at that noble work, her Erie Canal, by which New York is making Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, yes, even the Territory of Wiskonsan, tributary to her. Let him go there, and while upon the glad waters of Lake Erie he thinks of the name of Perry, and does not feel his heart beat with pride, if he does not feel that even there he is at home, he has not an American heart in his bosom.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, I regret to have perceived that one of my colleagues (Mr. Shepard) seems to have an inclination to support some of these opinions. If I could be surprised at any thing in this changing world, I should have been surprised at some of his opinions. He spoke of the "greedy manufacturers," and of the "free trade party;" he spoke of those who were "hungry and thirsty after plunder;" and intimated that while one section might receive a "shower of gold, another was burdened and oppressed."

But what added more to my surprise was, to hear him oppose distribution. Yes, sir, the gentleman said that "the Northwestern territory no more belonged to Virginia than to China;" and he said he was glad to see that one in whose opinion he had confidence said it was sound doctrine—he referred to the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts. (Mr. Adams.) If I had said this, I might have been accused of favoring abolition. But I congratulate my colleague that he and the gentleman from Massachusetts are found agreeing; and I must say, sir, I presume they are the only two in this House who concur in that opinion.

My colleague said he did it "with no unkind feelings, but that a great change had come over gentlemen." Now, sir, I think he is mistaken, the change has *come over him*. I think he once favored distribution.

[Here Mr. Shepard said he should like to have the proof that he ever had favored distribution.]

Mr. Stanly referred to his votes at the extra session, in September, 1837, when he opposed the postponement of the fourth instalment, and made a speech upon it.

Mr. Shepard was understood to say that, at that time, he was a very young man, and that he wished the money paid to the States, because he thought the Government did not need it. And that was more than three years ago.

Mr. Stanly said, my colleague pleads "infancy."—(some member said: The statute of limitations too.) No, said Mr. S., I know he does not intend to rely on that. But, sir, the plea of "infancy" cannot avail him. We were both young men then—he some years my senior; I had known him long; he was always sagacious, shrewd, and cool, never apt to act hastily. I listened to his speech with pleasure. We then stood side by side, denouncing corruption, and advocating the same measures.

It was his maiden speech. At the risk of being tedious I will read an extract. I make a long quotation that I may not be accused of doing him injustice:

[Here follows a long extract from Mr. Shepard's speech, for which we have not room. It is sufficiently described by Mr. Stanly.]

Now, sir, I leave it to the House to judge if my colleague did not favor distribution. If he did not contend then, as I did, and do now, that the *surplus revenue arose from the sale of the public lands*, did he not advocate "*division*" of the revenue from the lands! Did he not support "an equitable distribution!" If "good faith and the strictest honor" required a payment of this land money to the States, has the lapse of three years changed the nature of "good faith and honor!"

My colleague is mistaken, sir; he has changed, not the Whig party. He is like the drunken man, who went to bed, and wanted until the bed turned round again that he might lie down.

My colleague told us, in conclusion, that if "the new President should think and act for the whole nation and not for a clique, or particular section, no member of the House would give him a more cordial support than himself." The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) one of my colleague's "clique or particular section" friends, gave utterance to something like the same sentiment. Now I beg of them—keep away from us. Do any thing but befriend us. We defy your opposition, but fear your friendship; it contributed much towards breaking down Mr. Van Buren.

I wish I had time, Mr. Chairman, to go into this question of distribution, but I know it is needless. If any question was ever well discussed, this has been. The whole argument will be found in the celebrated report of Mr. Clay, when the question first arose for the examination of Congress. In another report, made by Mr. Ewing, the argument was again presented with great power. We have heard it with great ability from the Senate during this session. Let me tell my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) in answer to his fantastic idea of "distributing a deficiency," that we propose to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to supply any deficiency in the Treasury by imposing duties on luxuries. We propose duties on luxuries not to distribute, but to support Government, "to pay debts," which he admits we have the power to do.

The money arising from the sales of the public lands we contend is a sacred fund, not to be squandered by the General Government. Give the proceeds to the States, it will lessen Executive patronage; the States can then, in a great measure, adopt their own system of internal improvements, and keep out the hands of the General Government.

I confidently look forward to the time when this fourth instalment will be paid—when national faith and honor will be regarded. I will not suffer a doubt to rest in my mind that the distribution bill will yet be the law of the land. Common sense and common justice demand it. Your suffering country demands it. After the fitful existence of the present party shall have ended, let us join our efforts to put down locofocoism forever. Let us not in our struggles for party ascendency forget we have a country to serve. I most fervently hope I shall see the day when this great measure shall pass, when North Carolina shall successfully establish a system of common schools. I long to behold the day when the schoolhouse and the temples of the living God shall be in the reach of every family in her borders. Let not the glorious revolution of 1840 be without its benefits to those to whom we are chiefly indebted for it—the log cabin men of the country.

Educate the poor; elevate the condition of those who are to be our reliance in peace, our defence in war. Let every man in the nation be able to read his bible, and the farewell address of the Father of his country. Let it be known that, by education, industry, and perseverance, the highest honors of our Government are in the reach of the humblest citizen. Diffuse education, and you advance the Christian religion; and the abominable doctrines of locofocoism, disunion, and direct taxation, will no longer find encouragement in any portion of our free and happy country. Mr. Chairman, in bringing forward the proposition to raise revenue, as I have mentioned, I was influenced by a desire to serve the whole country. My friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise) said, in speaking of this tariff question, with an air of triumph, "Try it, and see who will take the back track, like boys from a hornet's nest." I know, sir, it is much easier, and sometimes thought best, to swim with a popular current, than to oppose it, although we may believe opposition to be right. I have thought otherwise. I like to take a little responsibility—I feel that I can safely rely upon the integrity, common sense, and patriotism of my constituents.

But, sir, if they should, as my friend intimated, disapprove of my conduct, I am ready to meet them. I should glory in being left at home by the attempt to discharge my duty. I have never sought office, I never will. I am ready to go to my constituents, as I did in the case of the ridiculous Atherton caucus, and tell them, if they disapprove of my conduct, I shall be happy in defeat. The hornet's stings have no terrors for me. Keep away the hornet stings of conscience; give me the satisfaction of knowing I have discharged my duty to North Carolina and to the country, and success is comparatively nothing.

I fear, sir, my ardent devotion to North Carolina may appear to some rather akin to Virginia boasting which I have censured. I hope not. Though I love her honor and wish to promote her welfare, the wish does not monopolize my heart. It is near to it, but it is not alone. To love North Carolina is to love the Union—he who loves the Union must respect the old North State, for in all past conflicts she has never been shaken in her attachment to her sister States. No matter how violently the storm of Locofoco abolition, aided by foreign influence, may prevail in one section, or the ridiculous fury of direct taxation, prompted by the spirit of disunion, may rave and fret in another, the North State stands firm and unshaken; yes, firm as the far-famed and most dangerous promontory on her coast—particular portions may be separated for a while, but the great body will remain steady, defying even the rage of Ocean itself—yes, firm as the hearts of her People are in devotion to true republican principles and in undying attachment to our glorious Union.

I wish to make her like New York in internal improvements; like Massachusetts and Connecticut are abounding in school-houses and in charitable institutions. I wish her to imitate her sister States in this exhibition of true Yankee feeling and spirit; the true American spirit which in war shows itself at the point of the bayonet, not in words; in peace, in cultivating the arts and promoting the good of the whole people. And, sir, if I fall, as my friend from Virginia anticipates, let me fall. The interest of my country and my State demand that I advocate this measure. That man is fortunate whose happy lot it is to fall in the service of his State. He leaves an invaluable legacy to his children. I desire no greater honor. I shall be "twice blessed" if I can enable those, by whom I may be remembered, to say of me he fell in the service of his country.

* The population of South Carolina is: Total number of whites, 259,602; free colored, 8,279; slaves, 327,038: total population, 594,919.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a respectable [illegible] the citizens of Robeson county, [illegible] the present Administration, held at [illegible] House in Lumberton, on Monday [illegible] of March, 1841, (being Monday [illegible] or Court,) on motion, Absalom D[illegible] was appointed Chairman, and [illegible] McMillan, Esq. Secretary. The [illegible] the meeting being explained by [illegible] in a short and pertinent address [illegible] tion, the following gentlemen were [illegible] ed to draft a preamble and reso[illegible] pressive of the views of the meeting: Col. Giles S. McLean, John A[illegible] Esq. and Dr. E. McQueen, who, [illegible] tiring a few moments, reported the [illegible] ing preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the President of the U[illegible] having, by his Proclamation, called an [illegible] sion of Congress, to meet at Washi[illegible] 31st day of May next: And whereas, [illegible] sional District is now without a Repre[illegible]

Resolved, That we recommend the [illegible] ties composing this Congressional Di[illegible] meetings, and send delegates to a Con[illegible] held at Rockingham on the 20th day o[illegible] (it being the Tuesday of Richmond C[illegible] to nominate a suitable person to repre[illegible] trict in the next Congress.

Resolved, That we will appoint [illegible] thereto, viz: Col. Giles S. McLean, [illegible] land, Dr. Edmund McQueen, Dr. Wm. [illegible] John Purcell, Jr., Arch'd S. McMillan, [illegible] McNair, Jr., John Gilchrist, Esq., Ho[illegible] ham, Bright Williams, Hector Currie, [illegible] Davis, Jr.

After which the meeting adjour[illegible]

ABSALOM DAVIS, C[illegible]
ARCH'D S. McMILLAN, Secretary.

"The Post Master at Meltonsville, Alam[illegible] N. C., a Mr. Hugh Crawford, we are [illegible] no particular place of keeping the Post [illegible] house in the neighborhood answering [illegible] But it won't answer for the public. W[illegible] Our subscribers say they can't get the[illegible] "Will not Mr. Niles attend to this?"

North Carolinian, February [illegible]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We, the undersigned, certify [illegible] taken papers and received our [illegible] Meltonsville P. O., N. C., and [illegible] kept in Meltonsville, at Mr. Wil[illegible] bers's, where we have always [illegible] received what was due us in the [illegible] less in cases where we have mis[illegible] Post Master to send our papers [illegible] some place for our convenience [illegible] them.

We furthermore certify, that [illegible] is conducted to our entire satisfac[illegible]

ADDISON C. MOORE,	WILLIAM T[illegible]
R. H TILLMAN,	OLIVER T. [illegible]
R. S. HUNTLEY,	ROB'T C. H[illegible]
ROBERT LEONARD,	D. GRADY.
W. W. ALSOBROOK,	J. F. LEE.
J. J. RUSHING,	

Mr. Hale—Dear Sir: I will [illegible] that a Mr. Eli P. Harrell, a resident of M[illegible] claims the honor of being the author of t[illegible] How far he is sustained, I will leave the [illegible] judge.

H. A. CRAWF[illegible]

Meltonsville, N. C., March 24, 1841.

Mr. Clay has left Baltimore for [illegible] having been restored to his usual [illegible]

We learn that instructions have [illegible] promptly despatched (on the 11th [illegible] by the Secretary of War, to discha[illegible] brigade of Florida militia, (consis[illegible] under Gen. Read, authorized to be [illegible] into the service of the United States [illegible] the past summer. We are somew[illegible] rious to learn what this force will [illegible] the country; and whether it is likely [illegible] services of such a "sedentary" [illegible] corps have been commensurate [illegible] enormous expense for its maintenance.

National Intellig[illegible]

"PILATKA, March [illegible]

Capt. Ker, 2d Dragoons, a day or [illegible] took twenty-one Indians with the [illegible] Koxa Tustenuggee.

Twenty old Indians came in a few [illegible] ago at Fort Fanning, and gave the[illegible] up.

Wild Cat has been in at Tam[illegible] gone out to bring in his people, and [illegible] to night say that ninety men were [illegible] on the 11th to escort ninety odd war[illegible] their way in.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1841.

e Editor of this paper proposes to visit the following places, for the purpose of collecting accounts or subscription, &c.

RAW, on the morning of Monday the 12th

AYSBOROUGH, on Tuesday the 13th, and subsequent days of County Court:

CKINGHAM, on Monday and Tuesday the 19th 20th: And

RUE HILL on the afternoon of Wednesday the

hopes that those with whom he may have unsettled accounts will do him the favor to meet him se places.

rch 31, 1841.

E DISTRICT CONVENTION.—It will be seen that the Whigs of Robeson county have opened the ball in appointing Delegates to the Rocking-ham Convention, to be held on *Tuesday the* 20*th of* April, to nominate a Candidate for Congress in this District. We again ask the attention of the friends of a good cause in the other counties of the District to the propriety of holding meetings. The 20th of April is fixed upon in this county, and the County Courts of Montgomery, Anson and Richmond will afford fit occasions in those counties. We know of no public occasion in Moore, but take it for granted that the gallant Whigs of that county will be awake, as usual.

Gov. Morehead's Proclamation, ordering the Special Election for Members of Congress to take place on the 13th of May next, will be found in to-day's paper.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.—The following admirable Circular has been issued by the new Administration:—

[CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *March* 20, 1841.

To the Hon. THOMAS EWING,

Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented in the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your Department of the public service that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of State officers or officers of this Government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression of his opinions respecting men or public measures, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others; such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as it depends upon him, that while the exercise of the elective franchise by the People shall be free from undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall not be free among the officers and agents of the Government.

The President wishes it further to be understood and distinctly understood, that from officers collecting and disbursing officers, prompt-ness in rendering accounts, and entire fidelity in paying balances, will be rigidly exacted. In his opinion it is time for reform, in this respect, to the early practice of the Government, and to hold any default or delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office creates a necessity for a new charge upon the People.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Similar letters have been addressed to the heads of Departments.]

Can any candid man read the above without admiring its justice and propriety? Without admiring the patriotism which prompted it, and praying that its principles may be faithfully carried out by the Administration? Surely it must address itself to the good sense of all parties. Still, there are those of the Van Buren papers who complain of, and misrepresent it, but they afford the strongest testimony to its propriety and patriotism, *by carefully refusing to publish the Circular itself!* They only give their own false version of it! They dare not pursue no course better calculated to lose what influence they still retain of the public confidence. Do they will any, even of their own party, believe that the Administration has issued an ultra Federal order, and yet that the opposition papers are so unwilling as to omit its publication? The thing is preposterous.

The friends of the Administration have no difficulty of that sort. They publish the Circular with pride and admiration. There it is! It will command the approbation of all fair minds. What is it, and what evils is it intended to remedy? It has been loudly asserted on the floor of the Senate, that it was the duty of the office holders to labor in support of the administration under which they hold their places. Accordingly, in the large cities, none have been so active at the polls as they. It is in testimony that they were regularly assessed a certain part of their salaries, to defray the expenses of elections. They abandoned their offices and their private duties, to work for their masters at Washington. And an office holder opposed to the administration did not dare to open his lips; he was afraid to let it be known on which side he voted. The circular is intended to put an end to these evils, and to another one of *almost* equal importance, viz: the solicitations of collecting officers.

Those who denounce the circular as Federal, slavish, &c. have probably forgotten that Mr. Jefferson, whom they profess so much to reverence, issued an order almost identical:—

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION.

"One thing I will say, that, as to the future, *interferences with elections*, whether of the State or General Government, by *officers of the latter*, should be deemed cause of removal; *because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government*."

The circular which Mr. Jefferson caused to be issued by the several heads of Departments immediately after his induction into office, is in the following words:

"The President of the United States has seen, with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in elections of the public functionaries, whether of the General or of the State Government. *Freedom of elections being essential to the mutual independence of Governments, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by most of our Constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right.*

It is expected that no officer will *attempt to influence the votes of other men, or take any part in the business of electioneering*, that being deemed inconsistent with the *spirit of the Constitution*, and *his duties to it*."

"PROSCRIPTION."—The Globe, Richmond Enquirer, &c. are crying out lustily against the "proscription," as they call it, of the new Administration. The Enquirer publishes what it calls the "Black List," of appointments and removals. The world would have thought better of these worthies, if they had commenced their outcry a few years earlier, when Gen. Jackson and Van Buren were removing many officers for opinion's sake, without a pretence of misconduct to justify the proscription. It is one of the great evils of that system, which was commenced by Gen. Jackson, that it necessarily perpetuates itself, to some degree. No man of common sense, of either party, will pretend that Gen. Harrison *could* do otherwise, with justice to himself and the country, than remove some of the office holders—those for instance, to provide for whom a competent Whig was removed; those who have been put in purely as a reward for party services; who have continued those services by neglecting their appropriate official duties to go over the country making electioneering speeches; who have been active partizans at the polls; who have contributed a large portion of their salaries to the support of their master; and who have failed in punctuality in making their returns and payments to the government. It was impossible that Gen. Harrison could do his duty and let such men remain in offices which they have abused.

But we hope some day to see a list of those who are permitted to retain valuable offices, published in contrast with the removed. We know of one remarkable case. A gentleman holding the most valuable office in one of the States, having been a consistent and firm supporter of Jackson and Van Buren, knowing that an effort would be made to produce his removal, carried to Washington the most undoubted testimonials from men of both parties, that he had been a faithful officer, and that, though his politics were well known, he had never prostituted his office to party purposes. He was at once assured that he had nothing to fear, though it was well known to the Administration that some party friends, expectants of the office, would be disappointed. This case occurred in a Northern State, where the "Spoils doctrine" is recognized, to too great an extent, by both parties. The facts are within our own knowledge.

Another remarkable case is that of George Loyall, whose commission as Navy Agent at Norfolk has just expired. He is opposed to Gen. Harrison, is a prominent man, of great influence, having been a member of Congress from the Norfolk District. He is a faithful officer, and Gen. Harrison has re-appointed him.

Now for a case or two of a contrary character.

Ambrose Whitlock entered Gen. Wayne's army as a private soldier; but for gallant conduct was promoted, and rose to the rank of Captain. Hard service brought on bad health. He left the army, and was rewarded, for his services, not to a party, but to his country, with the office of Receiver of Public Moneys, in Indiana. One of the first acts of President Jackson was to dismiss the old soldier, who was turned adrift on the cold charities of the world. His successor, Mr. Canby, a true Jackson man, stole $50,000, which will be a total loss to the Treasury. What could Gen. Harrison do but what he has done, reinstate his old friend and fellow soldier, Capt. Whitlock, in the office from which Jackson ejected him just 12 years ago!

Gen. Van Rensselaer, a gallant soldier of two wars, held the office of Postmaster at Albany, N. Y. when Gen. Jackson was elected. *He* would never permit him to be removed. But Mr. Van Buren, with no other reason under heaven than political hostility, turned the old hero adrift in his old age. Gen. Harrison has reinstated his old friend in the office at Albany—an office which he will doubtless now fill, as he did up to 1837, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the public.

Col. Page, the removed Postmaster at Philadelphia, has been a notorious brawler, going about the country making stump speeches in favor of Van Buren. Col. Gooch, the removed Postmaster at Richmond, has not resided at Richmond, nor even in the county, but in an adjoining county.

We doubt not that quite as good reasons can be rendered for every other removal, made or to be made.

The Whigs of Wilmington availed themselves of the occasion of the passage of Col. Preston through that town, to invite him to a public Dinner, which he declined in consequence of pressing engagements at home. The Locos, not to be outdone, seized the occasion of Col. Wm. R. King's arrival, to tender him a Dinner, which he also declined, for the like reason.

FOREIGN.—The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 20th, with Liverpool dates to the 4th, —22 days later.

The news of the suspension of the U. S. Bank had reached England on the 3d, and does not appear to have produced such a panic as was feared. Its bills had all been accepted.

The cotton market was firm, and sales large, arising from a conviction that the crop in this country was short. Uplands 5⅞ to 7⅞. (equal to 11 to 13¾ cents.)

An awful calamity occurred off Holyhead on the night of the 19th February. The American ship Gov. Fenner, with a crew of 18, and 106 Emigrants, was run into by a steamer, and sunk in 1 minute, only the Captain and Mate saving themselves!

The McLeod case was much discussed in the English papers, but without any expectation of a collision growing out of it.

France is reducing her military establishment.

CAUSES OF SUSPENSION.—In noticing the suspension of the Banks of this State, our respected neighbor of the Cheraw Gazette endeavors to account for it, but does so in a manner so unjust (unintentionally we doubt not,) to those institutions, that we feel constrained to say a few words in correction.

The first cause suggested by the Gazette, is, that our Bank capital being less in proportion to the demand than that of South Carolina, our Banks may "find it necessary for the accommodation of the public, to issue a larger amount of bills in proportion to their capital." An examination into the facts will show, that an excessive issue of notes is among the last reasons which can properly be assigned for the suspension in this State. By the charters of our Banks, they are allowed to issue in notes, treble the amount of their capital stock. Why was this privilege so extended! Surely because, when the charters were granted, (so recently as in 1835-6,) it was admitted to be safe to allow such a proportional issue. But what is the fact! At only one period since their incorporation, have our Banks had as much as *one* dollar of issue for one of capital. At the date of the last return to which we have access, they had only 66 per cent. of their capital stock in circulation. This fact shows, what is well known in this State, that over-issues have not been the cause of suspension here.

A comparison of the assets and liabilities of the Banks of this State with those of the Banks of S. Carolina will show most favorably for the former. From the official returns, we make the following abstracts. We take the returns immediately preceding the first suspension in 1837, and the latest in our possession, viz: Nov. 1838 and Oct. 1839:—

3 NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

	Capitol.	Available Assets.	Immediate Liabilities.
Dec. 1836,	$2,525,000	$1,715,762	$4,968,618
Nov. 1838,	3,100,750	1,317,099	2,858,965
		368,663	2,109,653

12 SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.

Jan. 1837,	$8,626,118	3,366,402	14,950,844
Oct. 1839,	11,584,355	3,133,104	10,576,647
		233,298	4,374,197

In the assets, we include Specie, Notes of other Banks, and amounts due by other Banks, which form the fund immediately available, and exclude loans and discounts, which can never be realized upon any sudden emergency. In the liabilities we include the circulation, deposites, and amounts due to Banks, and exclude capital stock.

It appears from these abstracts, that whilst the immediate liabilities of our banks are but a very little more than as 2 to 1 of immediate assets, those of the South Carolina Banks are nearly as 3½ to 1. The comparison is greatly in favor of our Banks; and if we had later returns it would be still better, for the circulation has been in a regular state of reduction, and specie and specie funds have been accumulated.

The next reason assigned by the Gazette is, that much of our produce is shipped through South Carolina and Virginia, which enables the banks of those States to realize specie funds, which of right should go to support our own banks, if the trade was carried on through our own ports. Whilst the fact is so, its effect is overrated. Our Banks did not suspend for want of specie, but simply because, if they continued to pay whilst Virginia did not, they would be drained of their means, by the Banks and Brokers of Virginia, and be obliged to refuse all accommodation to their dealers. The South Carolina Banks will be remarkably fortunate if *they* escape such a fate, or be not driven to such an alternative, if they continue to pay whilst all their neighbors are in a state of suspension.

THE VIRGINIA BANKS.—The pretension set up by the papers of Virginia, that their Banks stand upon a different footing from those of North Carolina and Maryland—that they pay specie, whilst our Banks do not—is sufficiently exposed by the fact stated in the Richmond Whig, that Brokers' checks on New York are selling at 5½ per cent. premium, and that the Banks are not checking at all. The fact is, as we stated last week, that our Banks did not suspend till *after* those of Virginia had suspended, and would not have suspended at all, but for the necessity produced by that circumstance.

McLEOD.—The trial of McLeod is postponed, not only because he desired it, but because the Clerk of the Court made an error in drawing his jury.

VIRGINIA.—In a postscript to our last paper, we mentioned that the Governor of Virginia had suddenly resigned, to the astonishment of all parties. The causes were these:

Some months ago, Gov. Gilmer demanded of the Governor of New York, the surrender of a fugitive from justice who had fled to New York, with which demand the latter declined to comply. A long correspondence ensued, in which Gov. Gilmer ably sustained the constitutional right of Virginia to demand, and the obligation of New York to comply. Whilst the subject was under consideration in the Legislature, Gov. Gilmer received from Gov. Seward, a demand for the delivery of a fugitive, charged with forgery in New York, who had been arrested and was in confinement at Wheeling. He refused to comply, taking the ground that Virginia had a right to retaliate for the refusal of New York, and informing Gov. Seward, that when New York complied with her obligations, her request should be granted.

This position was condemned by all parties in Virginia, and the Legislature passed resolutions, by a very large majority, disapproving of the Governor's course, but awarding to him the unquestioned meed of praise for the purest patriotism. On the same day Gov. Gilmer sent in his resignation.

It being the last day of the session, and a large number of members having gone home on leave, the Van Burenites found themselves in a majority, and made an attempt to elect a Governor of their own party for three years! This outrageous attempt was frustrated. John M. Patton, Speaker of the House, will act as Governor till the 31st inst. after which time he will be succeeded till next session by Col. John Rutherford, Senior Councillor. Mr. Patton has already notified the Governor of New York of his readiness to deliver up the fugitive.

"THE PATRIARCH, *or Family Library Magazine*."—We have received the first No. of a Magazine to be published in New York, every second month, by the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, formerly of this place. It is intended "to define and enforce the doctrines of Nature and Revelation, which designate the Family—1st. As the great social organization: 2d. As a primary school of Education: 3d. As a religious institution." The subject is a highly important one, and the mind of the Rev. Editor has been long devoted to its consideration and elucidation.—The price is only $1 per annum.

The Southern Literary Messenger, for March, is at hand. We rejoice to learn, that it has had an accession of 500 Subscribers to its list since January last—a substantial tribute to its worth.

FACT *versus* FICTION.—The North Carolinian of the 20th inst. said,—

"To-day, our log-cabin Gov. Morehead, who made this same palace, gold spoons, French bedstead, &c. the great theme of his electioneering abuse of Mr. Van Buren, is living in Raleigh, in a palace furnished with damask curtains, Brussels carpets, and French bedsteads. And our late Whig Legislature, thinking that was not sufficiently aristocratic for his *log cabin majesty*, appropriated $4,000 more to furnish the Governor's Palace. Well done, honesty. Well done Whig reform and economy!!!"

This was *Fiction*—the Carolinian's fiction.—Now for *Fact*.

The Legislature actually appropriated, by resolution dated the 11th day of January 1841, only $1000 for the "purchase of any Furniture necessary for the Governor's House;" and $3000, "to be applied under the direction of the Governor, Sec. of State, Treas. and Comp. for the *repairs of the Governor's House, Out-Houses and Enclosure*."

THE MAILS.—We observe in the Wilmington Chronicle, a communication addressed to the Editors of the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers, by Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq., complaining of the failures of the mail between that town and this, and suggesting the propriety of making up a packet to and from each place, to go by the Elizabeth sulkey mail, which is remarkably regular in its trips. We have not room for the whole letter, but hope this will suffice to call the attention of those interested to the matter.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in place of Robert Lucas.

Otho H. W. Stull, to be Secretary for said Territory, in place of J. McCants.

Thomas B. Johnson, to be Marshal for said Territory, in place of Francis Gehon.

Cornelius Darragh, to be Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Walter Forward, who was appointed to said office, having declined its acceptance.

Charles Hopkins, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office, in place of William Ward, removed.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COLLECTORS.

Nathaniel F. Williams, Collector of the Customs, Baltimore, Md., vice Wm. Frick, removed.

William Coad, St. Mary's, Maryland, vice James W. Roach, removed.

Robert W. Alston, St. Mark's, Florida, vice John F. Kackler, removed.

Arnold Naudain, Delaware, vice Henry Whitely, removed.

William P. Briggs, Collector for the district of Vermont, vice A. W. Hyde, removed.

SURVEYOR.

William Floyd, Town Creek, Maryland, vice James R. Thompson, removed.

LAND OFFICE RECEIVERS.

Daniel G. Garnsey, Dixon, Illinois, vice John Dement, removed.

Hiram Decker, Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, Indiana, vice A. Badollet, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

John C. Montgomery, at Philadelphia, in the place of James Page, removed.

James Rees, at Geneva, New York, in the place of G. J. Grosvenor, removed.

Charles L. Porter, at Hartford, Connecticut, in place of Gideon Wells.

Samuel H. Jenks, at Nantucket, Mass. in place of George W. Ewer.

FROM THE GLOBE OF 4TH MARCH.

"No man of intelligence can read the Inaugural, however studiously it veils the names of things meant, without perceiving that it portends a national bank, national debt, distribution of the national domain, and all the subsidiary measures necessary to or consequent on their adoption."

FROM THE GLOBE OF 23D MARCH.

"We have just had an inaugural address from the President elect, the largest one ever delivered, and *not a word in it to give a glimpse* of the course of the new Administration *in relation to a single question, foreign or domestic*, which occupies the attention of the country."

Here's consistency with a witness!

Thomas G. Foster, formerly of this City, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to France, from the Republic of Texas. *Raleigh Register.*

A writer in one of the Foreign Encyclopedias calculates that if the natural resources of the American Continent were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to 3600 millions of inhabitants, a number five times as great as the entire population of the globe. The writer, after advancing this proposition, goes on as follows:

"And what is more surprising, there is every probability that this prodigious population will be in existence within three or four centuries. The imagination is lost in contemplating a state of things which will make so great and rapid a change in the condition of the world. We almost fancy it is a dream, and yet the result is based on principles quite as certain as those which govern the conduct of men in their ordinary pursuits. Nearly all social improvement springs from the reciprocal influence of condensed numbers and diffused intelligence.—What then will be the state of society in America two centuries hence, when a thousand or two thousand millions of civilized men are crowded into a space comparatively so narrow, and speaking only two languages, as will doubtless be the case? History shows that wealth, power, science, literature, all follow in the train of numbers, general intelligence and freedom. The same causes which transferred the sceptre of civilization and the weight of influence from the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile to Western Europe, must, in the course of no long period, carry them from the latter to the plains of the Mississippi, and the Amazon.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,

Superior Vesting,

345 pieces Linen Drilling, 125 do Irish Linen, } Uncommonly cheap.

2050 do Calico, some superior style,

Superior French Emb'd Lawns,

Ditto English Printed ditto,

Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

The Madisonian says that the late despatches from Mr. Stevenson in England were entirely pacific.

Running for an Office.—"Halloo, where are you going?" "I'm running for an office." "What office?" "Squire Fuller's —don't stop me—I'm sued."

☞ A Meeting of the Whigs of this County is requested at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 10th day of April; at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Rockingham on the 20th day of April, to select a candidate for Congress.

March 24, 1841.

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *President of the United States*, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof, has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (*Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 72d,*) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my Proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives," in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

March 31, 1841. 43-3w.

MARRIED,

At Columbus, Miss., on the 4th of March, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. JOHN C. RAMSEY to Miss MARY R., daughter of the late Dr. Geo. W. Vaughan, of Halifax county, N. C.

In Richmond County, on the 26th instant, WM. COVINGTON, Esq., to Mrs. SARAH C. TERRY.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., on Saturday night, the 20th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE McLAURIN, wife of Hugh McLaurin, in the 80th year of her age. Her complaint, though severe, and of several months continuance, was borne by her with a quiet and humble submission to the ever-ruling dispensations of providence. In all her relations of life, she was kind and affectionate, and, resigning her soul to a merciful and benignant God, she fell calmly a-sleep in death.

[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 29, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat B. Rush in tow, with full cargoes Spring Goods, for Hall & Johnson, B. Rose, Holmes & Bayne, H. & E. J. Lilly, George W. McDonald, H. L. Myrover, Joseph Baker, E. W. Willkings, Hon. H. Potter, C. T. Haigh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Daniel Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, George B. Atkins, H. Leete, A. W. Steel, C. P. Mallett, Boon & Breece, Cook & Co., Montague & Beatty, P. Taylor, Geo. McNeill, D. Shaw, J. Martine, E. L. Winslow, John M. Rose, M. N. Leary, Benbow & Co., W. McL. McKay, Jacob Harris, T. H. Byrne & Co., L. A. Nixon, W. E. Kirkpatrick, W. McIntyre, J. R. & D. Gee, J. C. Dobbin, and W. S. Bryan, of this place; and for Beaver Creek Company, D. Freeman, J. Cowles, Little River Company, J. Stanly, Bostick & McKenzie, J. Worth, Chalmers & Wood, W. Clark, J. Parties, J. L. Jones, J. Wiseman & Co., D. Huffman, C. H. Lee, J. Saunders, Thomas & Bethel, J. W. Thomas, Richmond Manufacturing Company, J. M. Worth, Hunt & Guinn, E. Debery, Concord Manufacturing Company, J. Husey, A. Lindsey, J. & Lowry, H. & J. W. Eckles, J. W. Eckles, T. H. Hailey, W. Wamble, W. Welch & Co., W. Welch, E. Wright, B. M. M. G. Folger, G. W. Brown, J. C. Phoil, D. Lineback, E. & W. Smith, M. D. Smith, C. P. Sizeloff, J. Allen, D. McGregor, A. Hall, J. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Cairns, A. S. McNeill, J. B. Munn, H. McLean, J. Gady, J. C. & A. Williams, P. McKellar, J. B. Lord, H. A. London, J. Daniel, and D. Maxwell, of the interior.

Arrived, yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, C. P. Mallett, J. & J. Kyle, Benbow & Co., S. T. Hawley, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, W. McIntyre, John Waddill & Co., P. Taylor, T. S. Lutterloh, J. Huske & Son, S. W. Tillinghast, Geo. McNeill, and others of this place; and for Jas. Allen, J. J. & A. C. Blum, D. Lindsay & Son, C. Mock, E. & W. Smith, M. D. Smith, J. & W. Murphy, Jenkins & Biles, F. Frieze, Salem Company, Buckhead and Uzman, D. Betts, J. A. Mebane, J. & R. Sloan, and others of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 31.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	85 a 90
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn.	50 a 55	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$5 a $6½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 25.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 25 a 27; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—March 23.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7½ a 10; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Large sales of Cotton at New York, at full prices viz: 9¾ to 10½. Flour 4 87. Corn 58.

Cotton at Columbia 7 to 9¾. Corn 50 to 55. Flour 6 to 6 50.

Cotton at Charleston 9 to 11¼. Corn 43 to 45. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Bacon 7 to 10.

Total receipts of Cotton at the various ports in the U. S. to the latest date, 1,105,233 bales, against 1,372,388 to same dates last year—a decrease of 267,155 bales.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.—Schrs. Carroll from New York, Chas. E. Thorn from ditto, Sterling from ditto. 20.—Schrs. Paragon from Elizabeth City, Atlantic from Charleston, Wm. Hart from New York, Banner from Boston. 22.—Br. Brig Maitland from Nevis; Br. Schr. Clyde from Antigua, Schrs. Curlew from Baltimore, Temperance from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.—Schr. Wm. Purrington for Boston. 19.—Schr. Mars for Boston. 20.—Brig Crusader for Martinique; Schrs. Undine for Havana, Elizabeth for Boston, Phœbe & Margaret for Charleston. 22. Brig Lubec for Havana, Br. Brigs Dove for Barbadoes, Argyle for St. Andrews, N. B.; Schrs. Boston for Fall River, Exchange for New York. 23.—Schr. Arcot for Jamaica.

WE see in the Wilmington Chronicle of the 24th inst. a publication by Doyle O'Hanlon, making great complaint about failures of mails between Fayetteville and Wilmington. We as contractors are compelled to notice the publication, lest it should leave an impression on those not acquainted with our route, that it would be impossible to get mails or passengers through, as Mr. O'Hanlon seems to intimate that high waters and other obstructions are perpetual. We shall endeavor to prove the contrary to be the fact.

Mr. O'Hanlon informs us that the Rail Road and Steam Boat line comes and goes regularly,—wind, rain, high water, or storms of any kind notwithstanding. It may be that the sea seldom gets so full that steam boats cannot run, or wind so high as to blow cars off the track. But we see in the same paper, that the Charleston and Hamburg road was overflowed by water 12 inches, with a great many other obstructions, and water courses more full than for many years. He must have forgotten that the Cape Fear was so high and current so strong, that he or his agents would not risk his own steam boat from this place to Wilmington. Perhaps though, in case of high water, he would have his steam boat mailed and marked to go though the sulky or raccoon mail via Elizabeth Town to Wilmington.

As to our route, we admit that four failures, and no more, occurred during the late high waters, as we prove by the subjoined letter, and could equally prove by the Postmaster at Fayetteville if it were necessary. All other mails to and from Fayetteville were stopped as well as ours. We were never stopped but once before by high waters, and never have lost a mail on any other occasion.

Mr. O'Hanlon speaks highly of the "very polite Postmaster in Wilmington," and of *him only*. We wish him to take a second look at the Postmaster, and see if he cannot detect a blue spot in his eye, as he charged $15 postage for the Blue Book that was sent to a gentleman in Wilmington by a Member of Congress, who franked it, as he was entitled to do. Mr. Granger will doubtless see this blue spot, if you cannot.

JOHN C. BLOCKER,
Of the firm of Baker & Blocker.

March 31, 1841.

From the former Postmaster at Warsaw.

MR. BLOCKER: Sir—During the time I was Postmaster here, I knew of no failures in your mail to arrive and depart in time. Respectfully yours,

R. B. SAUNDERS.

From the present Postmaster at Warsaw.

MR. J. C. BLOCKER: Sir—Yours of the 20th inst. is received. You wish to know what failures there have been in the arrival and departure of Warsaw and Fayetteville Mail." I have none of the registers at hand, and can only state from memory, that since my appointment as Postmaster at this place, with the exception of three or four days during the late freshet, that mail has invariably arrived and departed in contract time. Yours with respect.

JNO. D. LOVE.

Warsaw, March 27, 1841.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will take a Room at the Lafayette Hotel on the 5th of April, and remain until the 15th, for the purpose of attending to his profession.

March 29, 1841. 1w.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

FOR SALE.

1350 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
50 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Molasses,
25 do N. O., P. R. & St. C. Sugar,

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 31, 1841. 43-3w

SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 88 acres, lying on both sides of the Camden Road, and on both sides of the Factory Road, just three miles from the Town House in Fayetteville. There are a number of fine Springs on the land, and several good situations for building. The terms will be liberal, and the tract will be sold in several lots, if desired.

Also, the House and Lot, corner of Winslow and Franklin Streets, in Fayetteville.

THOMAS GRIMES.

March 1, 1841. 39tf

☞ If not previously disposed of, the above property will be sold at Auction at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 8th of April, at 12 o'clock, together with some other articles. Terms, six months credit.

THOS. GRIMES.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Amelia Willis *vs.* Heirs at Law of Simon Willis, deceased.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patrick Willis, Matthew Freeman and Sarah his wife, John Willis, and Dorothy Willis, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, successively, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to answer this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them, and a Writ of Dower granted according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of February, 1841.

SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

March 23, 1841. 42-6w

A LOVE CONFIDENCE.

(FACT)

Some years ago, at one of Dr. Y——'s *soirees*, at Paris, I met a gentleman whose name was *not* O'Sullivan, but whom, for the sake of convenient, I shall so designate. I had never seen him before, nor were we upon that occasion introduced to each other; but this ceremony he soon rendered needless by introducing himself.

"I beg ten thousand pardons, Sir; if I am not greatly mistaken your name is Fedkins." I take the same privilege of concealment, under an assumed name, as I have allowed to my new friend.

"Fedkins is my name."

"I beg ten thousand pardons again, Sir; but if I am not greatly mistaken you have lately published a novel called "The Scheming Lover,"—(my novel, like my friend and myself, travels *incog.*

"I have Sir."

"Why then, Sir, upon my honor and conscience that is a mighty pretty thing to be able to say."

He smiled, bowed, and withdrew, and I, as in duty bound was much amused at the oddity of the proceeding. Later in the evening at Mr. O'Sullivan's especial request, Dr. Y —— "favoured" him with a formal introduction to me.

On the following morning, at an hour much earlier than is usual for paying visits of ceremony, my servant brought in Mr. O'Sullivan's card, with Mr. O'Sullivan's most earnest request that I would grant him a quarter of an hour's interview. The rule being granted, as a lawyer would say, the gentleman entered; and after exhausting no inconsiderable portion of the time in preparatory "hems" and "haws" he thus began:—

"I beg ten thousand pardons, Sir; Sir, I am the most unfortunate of existing creatures, and I come to beg your kind assistance. I have the misfortune, Sir, to be most miserably in—"

"Debt," I expected he would have added, and accordingly made the most amiable preparations for expressing my regret at my utter inability,' &c.; but, he continued—"Love!"

It is astonishing with what celerity the sluices of our sympathy are opened, and how copious is the stream, when it is not required to flow *Backward*. "Sir," said I, "I should be happy to be serviceable to you in any manner in the world; but, really, it seems to me, that in a case of this nature—"

"Pardon me, sir, but that is the very thing; you are the very person of all others to assist me. As I said, sir, I am most awfully in love; but unluckily, sir, I—I am bashful."

"And so, sir, you come to borrow a little of my superfluous impudence? I am flattered by the compliment."

"Don't misunderstand me, sir pray don't. No, sir; the case is this: your book is full of love-schemes (and, upon my honor and conscience, very clever they are!) but so happens there is not one among them that suits my particular case."

As I consider a CHARACTER always worth humouring, I resolved to humour this.

"Well, Mr. O'Sullivan, have the kindness to state your case, and if I can serve you I will."

"Why, then, sir, in the first place, the lady is a widow—she's thirty-five or thereabouts; no great disparity between us, as I am thirty-two."

"Is the lady handsome?"

"Why—that's a mere matter of taste, but—why, yes, in my eyes she—I think she is handsome. But now for the difficulty; she has eight hundred a-year of her own."

"A difficulty, perhaps, but surely, no objection Mr. O'Sullivan."

"Why, yes, and it is. If I propose to her, people will say it is for the dirty lucre, when if you could read my heart, Mr. Fidkins, you'd see that—besides, have I not exactly eight hundred a year of my own—in Ireland—setting aside for the last three years the rents won't come in—so as for her money you see—But to make an end sir, I'm cruelly in love with her, and if she won't marry me, I'll die.

"But it seems you have not yet proposed to the lady. Now it strikes me that, as a preliminary step, you should do so; at least you should sound her affections; for should they be engaged in another quarter—"

"Don't talk of that, sir; the very thought of that drives me mad. But I'll follow your advice; I'll see her to-day, and should she refuse me, let nobody think I'll live any longer."

On the following day he came to me again: the upshot of his interview with the lady had been a flat rejection. Upon many subsequent occasions he repeated his address, invariably with a similar effect; and upon each occasion I received the honour of his confidence, together with the very alarming assurance that at length his heart was broken, and that, for him, the sun had risen for the last time.

It was in vain that I remonstrated with him upon the folly of indulging a hopeless passion, and that I endeavored to persuade him to try, by a change of scene, to forget the cruel fair one, to quit Paris, and go to Rome, or Nova Scotia, or to carry out a stock of pigs, paupers, and poultry, and colonise some newly-discovered land. His parting phrase still was—"'Tis all of no use; she won't marry me; I'm the most miserable of earth's creatures, and now I'll die."

Business suddenly calling me to England, I neither saw nor heard of, and had almost forgotten "the most miserable of earth's creatures," when, one day, about two years and a half afterwards, as I was walking along Pallmall, I met him. He came up to me, and striking me violently by both hands, exclaimed—"My dear sir—my dear friend—at last I see you again. This is the happiest moment I have enjoyed for many a day! You remember that unhappy attachment of mine? I was the most miserable man alive *then*. I'm millions of times more miserable *now*!"

"For shame, Mr. O'Sullivan," said I; "be a man, and forget her."

"Is it forget her, you say! And how the devil will I forget her, when we've been married these two years! and the devil a sixpence has she got, any more than myself!"—*Court Journal.*

The Steamer Home.—A great insurance case is in course of trial before the Superior Court of New York—no less than James P. Allaire against divers Insurance Companies, for the value of the Steamer *Home*. We have looked into the testimony on Mr. Allaire's side—the amount of which seems to be that several persons who did not go in that miserable shadow of a boat, declare they were *willing* to trust her, if there had been any occasion. On the contrary it is in evidence (to the public at least) that several experienced mariners were offered the command of the *Home*, who refused it on the express ground that she was unseaworthy. We see the testimony of one, to that effect, in the reports of the trial—we know of another still stronger—but perhaps Capt. Pennoyer may be out of reach. But the decisive point in the case, is that the *Home* actually went to peices in the open sea, in a gale that would not have endangered a fishing smack. The boat was run ashore, as is well known, to prevent her from going down in deep water. It is also satisfactorily ascertained that the *Home* had been for sale a long time, and that Mr. Allaire ventured the fearful experiment of sending her to sea himself, because he could find nobody else to take the risk. The public will be very much astonished if he gains his suit.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Certain Cure for Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrel, who has been recently cured of a Cancer, recommends the following:

A strong potash, made of the ashes of Red Oak Bark, boiled down to the consistency of molasses—cover the cancer with it, and about an hour afterwards cover the plaster with tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain, apply more potash, and the plaster again, until they all disappear; after which heal the wound with any common salve.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir! a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by E. J. HALE.

Febeuary 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

Bain's Letters—Reduced price.

LETTERS AND MEDITATIONS on Religious and other subjects, by Wm. T. Bain, at 50 cts. For sale by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 15, 1841.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th of January, 1841, a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a black fellow, about five feet eight inches high, 17 years of age, straight built, small feet and hands, smiles when spoken to. Among his clothes were a blue cotton frock coat and black fur hat. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I may get him again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to his recovery.

A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of his being harbored or assisted away.

It is thought that George is lurking about Fayetteville or Wilmington.

ARCH'D McEACHERN.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 37tf
February 12, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1840. 3tf

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

Real and Personal Estate:

The Brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street, now occupied by G. McMillan.

Undivided half of Lot and Tenements on Market Square, occupied by P. P. Johnson and Joseph Hollingsworth.

Dwelling House and Lot on the Court House Square, lately occupied by W. Winslow.

A Lot on West side of Green Street, joining R. C. Belden's, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

Two vacant Lots on South side of Bow Street.

A Tenement on Market Square, occupied by E. L. & W. Winslow, under lease.

A Lot and improvements on Ramsay and North Streets, occupied by John Hopkins.

A vacant Lot on Ramsay Street, North of W. B. Wright's residence, about 5 acres.

Forty acres of Land on the East side of Ramsay Street.

Two vacant Lots on Moore Street, in rear of A. Lamon's.

Undivided half of 206 acres of Land, joining the Summer Residence of Jno. Huske.

Undivided half of Lot on Cool Spring Alley, joining A. A. T. Smith's residence.

Tenement on the West side of the road, near Dr. Gilliam's Summer Residence.

Residuary interest of W. Winslow in the Lands and improvements occupied by him.

Undivided fourth of Lot on the River, below Hall & Johnson's Wharf.

Undivided half of Campbellton Ferry and Landing, formerly Lord & Dickson's Ferry.

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Clarendon Bridge Company.

Twenty-one Shares of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Eleven Negro Slaves.

Two Carriages, 1 blooded Colt, and other chattels.

Five Pews in the Episcopal Church.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church.

Terms liberal, and made known at day of sale.

C. P. MALLETT,
J. W. WRIGHT, } Trustees.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1841. 40ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust, I will sell at Auction, on the 15th day of April next, at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square, lately occupied by Neil Johnson.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1841. 40ts

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their immediate and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints. Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$6 00 per Session.
First Class,	16 00 "
French Language,	10 00 "
Drawing and Painting,	10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00 "
Music on Guitar,	25 00 "
Use of Piano,	3 00 "
Incidentals,	50 "

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Pow[der] and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver plaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds,

The operation of this Me[dicine] particularly mild and safe. It [is] gentle and healthy perspiration, [re]morbid and pernicious sweatings, [re]chronic affections and congestion[s] lungs, assuages cough, promotes mild expectoration, removes [op]chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult [re]rects obstinate costiveness, and leaves [it] a regular and healthy state. Those [pa]toms which indicate diseased lungs [re]this certain remedy, when seasonably [ta] and it restores the patient to the [en]that wasting disorder, the consumption, natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on [Ha]street, and at the Store of James H. [Ha]

The Proprietor has received the follow[ing] ny from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a [gen]known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time [the] practice of preparing vegetable powder[s] diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. been extensively used in and about Fay[ette]C., as well as in other places, by people suffered under those and similar complaints have acquired a high reputation, and [are] by many as superior to any other [me]above-named diseases. And I have [seen] from my own experience, and from [the] medicine, as used in my family, that [it] uable, while its operation is mild and [safe] commended to all who may be [afflicted] complaints named, to give it a thorough is confidently believed that there will [be] pointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Boarding [School]
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to the Statute and Common Law, all the FORMS and Precedents. For sale by E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the [public] Agent's knowledge of their [virtues] enced by himself and many others, [who] tablished fact that obstructions of the [liver] Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis [of] complaints with which we are afflicted. Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, [Sick] and irregular state of the Bowels. [These] neglected, eventually destroy the [constitu]tions, and cannot be counteracted by [any] that are truly effective. Remove [the] giving a healthy movement to the [bowels] and tone to the system throughout, [and] benefits to be derived from these [Pills] offered for sale by the subscriber, with [the] rections accompanying each box. [They] by him as the composition of an [eminent] who has successfully studied and [treated] complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE & Co.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGhee, of [the] Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I [have] ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and [can] ly pronounce them the best medicine for [the] tacks that I ever have used. I have [in] cuits frequently administered them to [my] no instance without a sensible and [speedy] I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGHEE.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WON[DER]FUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and [mal]ignity, are levelled without distinction. [In] town and country are alike filled with [living] The palace and poor-house alike echo with [their] tues, in all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, [are] unattended by age or situation. They are [mild] their preparation, mild in their action, [safe] their operation, and unrivalled in their [power]

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are [purely] Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Worm, and may be justly considered a *Universal Remedy*, they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, [Chronic] Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, [Head]ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, [Enlar]gement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are safe and mild in their operation, producing no griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840.

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general [debility] speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors and [manufac]turers of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence South, and from the nature of their [business] have been brought immediately in contact with [Ague] and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and frequently been compelled to witness the [want] of success in the practice of the most [eminent] cians. The usual and popular mode of treating [this] disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of [Quinine] which class of Medicines a very great [majority] been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has [proved] the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark, its preparations, particularly that of Quinine, [which] are insurmountable objections to the use of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when [taken] as a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the [head] nausea, and a headache, very similar to [that] headache; and when it effects a cure it is [only] manent. It was the hope of avoiding [these] things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has [been] *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or [any] thing *in the least* hurtful to the human system in it, there can be no objection to the use of the Southern Tonic to the most tender [infant] deed it will be found the most delicate and safe medicine known in those cases of Debility, Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, so frequently present themselves in this [country].

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.